



# The Interior Journal.

STANFORD, KY., SEPT. 25, 1874.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEFS.

Sheriff Edmunds, of Simpson county, was severelyшибed on the 17th, by Ed Tapscott.....Shelbyville is to be litigated with gas soon....Harry L. Todd, former keeper of the penitentiary, has made an assignment.....John D. White, of Clay Co., is connected with the Radical candidate for Congress in the Ninth District.....Estill county legislating the question of building a railroad from Paris to Cumberland Gap.....Samuel C. Gill, of Louisville, has been appointed Receiver of the Louisville Lexington and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad.....The *World*, the Radical newspaper, which succeeded the *Southern Statesman*, has suspended for want of patronage.....The Grand Lodge of 1861 follows the United States, which met at Atlanta, Georgia, this week, under Hon. M. J. Durbin, of Danville, Grand Sire.....Miss Jeannie Patterson will read in Hopkinsville, the 9th of October proximo.....The latest news from Louisiana as we go to press seems to indicate more bloodshed.

## The Trouble in Louisiana.

If ever a State in this Union was really oppressed, it is the State of Louisiana. A few days since the people of that State created a small revolution in the city of New Orleans, and overthrew the government of one Wm. P. Kellogg, the illegally elected Governor of that State. Hon. John McEnery was legally elected Governor with Hon. D. B. Penn, as Lieutenant Governor. The latter, by a forced revolution, overthrew the Kellogg government; but the latter, usurper as he was, appealed to the President, and has been restored to his ill-gotten position as the Chief Executive of the great State of Louisiana. The editor of the *New York Herald*, Mr. J. Gordon Bennett, telegraphed to the two men, McEnery and Kellogg to know if each would resign his claim upon the office of Governor, and allow a new election. McEnery answered that he would do so, provided that Kellogg would do the same. Kellogg refused, and so the stand stands. In our opinion, peace will never come to the miserable people of this unfortunate State, until a new election is held. Kellogg, the usurping Governor, is detected, not only by the members of the Democratic party all over the country, but many intelligent and honest Republicans despise his cause and detest him as a civilian. The leading Republican papers, of the country, speak of him in the most abominable epithets and if he has a spark of decent self-respect, in his bosom, he would flee the country, or call for the rocks and mountains, to fall upon him and hide him from the face of all decent people. President Grant has but one honorable course to pursue in this matter and that is to urge such a cause upon the usurper, Kellogg, as will force him to resign his ill-gotten office, and permit one who may be acceptable to the masses to fill it. If President Grant should fail to do this he will also fail to listen to the voice of his people regardless alike of decency or party.

## The South's Own Works in the Southern States.

Under this heading, the New York Sun, one of the ablest and leading journals in the country, and an independent Republican paper, speaks of the steps taken by the Federal Administration, to impose again upon the people of Louisiana the Kellogg government, as follows:

"It is difficult for people at a distance in the enjoyment of all the privileges of freedom to realize the actual situation of Southern States. Trampled upon by a lawless administration; neglected by Congress; threatened with force at every election; impoverished by war; their remaining substance stolen before their eyes; crushed by combination of carpet-baggers and negroes, and their wives and daughters insulted and outraged beyond all former experience, it is not surprising that these sporadic outbreaks should occur when new wrongs are meured."

"Still these acts are not to be justified. Every crime of this kind provoked only more oppression, and is gladly seized upon by the administration as a pretext for imposing still worse penalties. At last the punishment falls upon the mass of the innocent population of the South, whose first interest is peace and good relations with the colored race, which would prevail but for the wicked interference of incendiaries employed to stir up strife."

"This whole business is an electioneering scheme, and the trouble in Louisiana was started by Kellogg's evil emissaries, with the express purpose of provoking difficulty, in order to furnish an occasion for calling in the military. That the Attorney General was a party to this devilry will hardly be disputed by those who have watched his unscrupulous course, who have seen him scorned even by his own party, who know him to be essentially corrupt, and who have no faith in his public or personal integrity where the least interest is involved. He is worthy to be the exponent of Grantism, and a fit tool for all its enormities."

"Again referring to the manner in which the Kellogg Government officials have ruled the State it says:

"The manner in which the political friends of Kellogg have been permitted to rob the State of Louisiana without even a pretense of bringing them to account, is well illustrated by some of the statements made by Auditor Clinton, with defaulting officials. One Blanchard, Tax Collector in the parish of Morehouse, was in default the amount of over \$19,000; Clinton settled his account on payment \$6,000, leaving the odd sum of \$13,000 rather than make a fuss about such a trifle. He was even more easy with another defaulting Collector named D. C. Setting, permitting him to settle for \$19,600 less than was due the treasury; while he pursued himself in the liberality of his dealing with still another Kellogg officeholder, A. J. Eschivina, who was Collector for the parish of Assumption. 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The habits of an animal may not change completely



#### A MOTHER'S TRIALS.

"I'm almost tired of living,  
I hardly do anything.  
There's no one I know the world over  
That poor mothers share!  
It's up in the morning,  
At night, to bed, and down;  
Dreadfully bright, before I go,  
How badly you behaved!"  
  
"Why, there's none of us;  
To buy up the boys;  
And then the darling baby;  
With the mother, too, you're  
With the children who are good;  
And think our eyes are bright,  
Would make our place.  
A single day and night,  
When washing-day is over,  
Then ironing day begins,  
And cleaning day follows;  
The house is always dirty;  
You can't rest to yourself,  
At least I can't; can you?  
Night after night for the children,  
I don't know what I'd do!"  
  
"Good day, dear! call me and say  
This need not go on;  
Much easier than it is;  
Though I don't have any children,  
To go to the street,  
She would be a dear;  
She's been ill all day now,  
She's been ill all day now,  
She's been ill all day now!"

Wherever you go, you will find  
I thought I could go in  
And see that no one mother,  
And try her smile in vain  
To make your eyes to dry,  
I don't know what I'd do!"

A family of four!

**THE WISHED-POR SAW-MILL.**

From Mrs. Williams' Estate.  
In one of my angling excursions, went by the advice of my knowing friend Nibbs, to try the small river Toft, which runs through a pretty little town, and has on its banks the village, or more properly, hamlet, of Whortle, where I took up my residence. The place had no inn, but that did not matter. Anglers are not particular as to lodgings. The cottage which gave me shelter was clean and comfortable enough; Mrs. Williams, a motherly dame, had made capital bread. There was a difficulty about butter-meat, but sides of bacon were suspended all over the kitchen ceiling, eggs were reckoned by the dozen, chickens and ducks were chuckling and quacking all around, excellent vegetables green in the garden; and for fish, in my opinion, small river trout are almost as nice to eat as to catch, which is saying a great deal.

I took a letter from Nibbs, and was installed in his accustomed quarters, for I found that he was in the habit of running down for a few days whenever business permitted him, and several books arranged on the shelf of the sitting-room had his name in them. I feared at first that I was turning the couple out of their parlors, but they assured me that they only used it on grand occasions, and lived habitually in the kitchen. My bed-room was over the sitting-room, and from the lattice windows framed with jessamine and roses, I could see the little river as it ran babbling and sparkling by. There was but one draw-back, which was the close proximity of the workshop, in which either my host or his workman was constantly sharpening a saw; but even this was not an unmixed evil, for it conduced to that early rising which is a great point in the anger's favor.

Nibbs had said "Old Peter Williams," and I expected to see something venerable, but the term proved to be familiar rather than descriptive, for Williams was not much older than Nibbs himself, and he was born in 1820. Mrs. Williams was perhaps a couple of years younger. I was puzzled at first to think where the work was to come from to keep a carpenter shop in such an out-of-the-way place, but that difficulty was soon solved. There were a good many houses hidden away among the woods within a circuit of two or three miles, and there was no competition. Gentry residing about there were indeed, lured toward him, rather addicted to amateur carpentering, a taste doubtless fostered by the profusion of wood all around, but amateur work rarely interferes with professional. Peter was probably saved many a little fidgety and unprofitable job by the skill of his neighbors, but was rarely done out of a good one. It seldom occurs to a gentleman to supply his own household with cubits, for example.

Still, the business was fluctuating; at some times more than Peter, and his assistant could well get through, at others so slack that the man could make head against it, leaving the master free to indulge in the pursuit he loved, and with him fly fishing was a passion. When any sport, taste, or passion fills the soul of a man to that extent, however, he is certain to find some way of gratifying it under any circumstances. Though my host had plenty to do at the period of my visit, he was evidently glad enough of the excuse for acting as my chariot to throw aside the plume for the rod for an hour or so, and he generally managed to accompany me a little way up or down the stream either in the morning or in the evening. And it was lucky for us that he did so, for it was a difficult piece of water to fish, but he knew every inch of it. Without his aid, and using the ordinary flies, I should soon have quitted the neighborhood in disgust. As it was, I had capital sport.

And what was equally pleasant, when I came home I had such a good welcome. It is a very great addition to the enjoyment of the amateur fisherman to display his spoils before a sympathetic gaze, and Peter Williams met me with the eagerness of a child expecting a new toy. I durst not bring him home an undersized fish; it would have hurt his feelings. He admitted any trial larger than the average, as though he had never seen such a thing before, weighed it, measured it, and wanted to know exactly where and how it was captured. Mrs. Williams was equally frank and friendly, and when I found that I should be welcome I proposed that I should come and smoke my pipe with the couple of an evening. They soon grew chatty and communicative, and I learned that they had a son.

On the last evening but one, I hooked the largest fish I had yet raised. As Nibbs had told me, the Toft was a difficult river to fish, in consequence of the bushes which fringed the banks on each side. These concealed you, indeed, so that you could only throw a very short line; and when you took a trout, the method of securing him was wind up until he was only about four feet from the top of the rod, and then lift him out clear of the bushes. But on the present occasion I could not do this, the fish being of a weight which would have smashed either rod or line to a certainty; and Peter was not there to assist me. So I played the trout, following him gently down the stream, and looking out for a clear spot to land him at. Fortunately (I mean for me), he was very firmly hooked.

"You have got a good one, sir," said a voice—not Peter's—at my elbow.

"Ay, I replied; "if I only knew how to get him out of the water."

"I think I can help you," said he.

He had touched on a painful subject, but could not imme-

dately turn to another, so there was an awkward pause.

"You see, sir," said Peter at last, knocking out his ashes; "the old woman would not have that room occupied on any account, because it was John's, and she is always expecting John to come back. I know better, but mothers never stop hoping."

"I don't hope," said his wife, taking off her spectacles and wiping her eyes. "I am certain sure that my boy will come back to us, when it is only for a few days, and then we, if he finds everything just as he left it, maybe he will stop longer."

"Very likely," said I. "It would never do, I see, to have lodgers."

"Children's all alike," said Peter. "You mustn't nurse them, and plan for them, and all you get is ingratitude. They are just like the birds; son's they can fly they're off. I don't say our John is worse than the rest, or so bad as many, for he has never disgraced us—only forgotten us."

"Don't say that, Peter," sobbed his wife. "I'll never believe it."

"Well, I hope, sir, I was wrong, but I am not. He has got hold of some pink-faced girl, and doesn't care a farthing about anything else in the world. They are all like that at his age."

"Does he never write?" I asked, feeling awkward, but wishing to show an interest.

"Yes, he writes now and then, not often. Why should he? He knows why, and is determined to have his own way."

"You are hard upon him, Peter," said Mrs. Williams. Young people have their way to make in the world."

"I know that, old woman; but he might have made it here."

"You see, sir, he is uncommon clever at carving, and that sort of work fetches a high price just now. It's the fashion when they are doing up old churches and the like; that's what tempted the lad away."

"Perhaps," said I, "he felt that his talent was being wasted in a place where he had no particular object upon which to exercise it."

"My, sir, but he knew that I had set my heart on the saw-mill all my life, and that I could not work it—not without his help; he understood well enough, too, that it would be a better business for himself than working for wages, however high they may be, and a nice retirement for me in my old age. But that is just it. I expect; he did not fancy having for a partner an old father, who might soon be getting past his work, though there is no sign of that about me at present, thank heaven!"

"Ah!" said I, "you were thinking of setting up a saw-mill? It certainly ought to be a good place for one."

"It ought, and it is, sir," replied Peter Williams, grinning excitedly. And then he entered into many lengthened particulars, of which this is the sum. The saw-mill was an existing institution, at present in the possession of a Mr. Tankard, better known as Drunken Tommy, who was willing to cede his lease, good-will, and fixtures for one hundred pounds, and would probably take eighty. That sounds an absurd figure to give for a saw-mill, but you must remember that the Toft is a very little stream, and its water power quite trifling. Drunken Tommy did not make much of an income after he had paid his rent. But then he confined himself strictly to the sawing of trees into planks, and was turbulent about that. An active, intelligent, well-educated young man, who combined the carpentering business, or rather made the saw-mill subordinate to it, might expect a very different result. And to think that for a time, in a small way, was to be missed for want of a hundred pounds.

One could not have foreseen that sum; but, Ay, he could; but that was where he and his son John had their first disagreement. John would have nothing to say to borrowing, and without the young man's cleverness, activity, and clear head for business, the father could not see his way. And so they parted, not in anger, indeed, but in coldness, considering that John was only child, and had lived on terms of perfect affection with his parents up to that date. Nor could it be said that he left them capriciously, without good reason; for having sent a specimen of carvings to a famous firm, who were engaged in restoring a cathedral, he received an offer of employment, terms of which might well dazzle a young country artillerist. This happened three years before, and they had not seen him since. At first his letters had been very regular, but gradually they grew less, and now they had not heard from him for nearly three months!

I did not learn all this at one interview, for the couple interrupted one another, and confused the account, in addition to which they persisted in assuming that I had a certain amount of previous knowledge, which I did not possess. However, when the ice was once broken, they reverted to the subject of their self-willed son, and by degrees I got a selected narrative.

I had originally intended to limit my stay at Whortle to a week; but the quite homeliness of the place suited me exactly, that a fortnight slipped by almost before I was aware. I was not fishing all the time; there were two days of east wind, and three of unceasing rain, which, with a couple of Sundays, reduced my actual period of sport to half. Still I was not dull; for, as a rule, no man is so happy in his own society as the angler. But I made the unfavorable weather which had intervened an excuse for allowing myself a week abroad, at the expiration of which I determined that I must leave, lest I should be keeping Nibbs out of his favorite haunt.

On the last evening but one, I hooked the largest fish I had yet raised. As Nibbs had told me, the Toft was a difficult river to fish, in consequence of the bushes which fringed the banks on each side. These concealed you, indeed, so that you could only throw a very short line; and when you took a trout, the method of securing him was wind up until he was only about four feet from the top of the rod, and then lift him out clear of the bushes. But on the present occasion I could not do this, the fish being of a weight which would have smashed either rod or line to a certainty; and Peter was not there to assist me. So I played the trout, following him gently down the stream, and looking out for a clear spot to land him at. Fortunately (I mean for me), he was very firmly hooked.

He then efforts made to subdue the fish, but ineffectually, and when it was at last found necessary to sound an alarm, the flames had gathered such a strength that they were darting from the lower windows to the upper story, or, at least, as a good room, which was the time occupied by sixty persons, and the first intimation they received of the danger was a cloud of dense, blinding, and suffocating smoke, that swept up the staircase, and forced them to seek safety in the northern section of the building.

A young girl named Katie Smith states that her first announcement of danger was received by the girls from the other end of the room, rushing toward her shrieking and crying, many of them so terror-stricken that their limbs became almost useless.

Some of the girls were praying and lamenting their situation, while others were so possessed with fear that they stood in mute agony, watching the brave conduct of one man who, regardless of his own safety, worked with heroic ardor, and by means of a rope landed on the ground a number of girls in safety.

That man, being completely cut off, made his exit to the roof by means of the scuttle, and with a rope lowered himself over the roof and to the ground in safety. He stated that a companion who was just behind him had fallen back suffocated. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have fault to find with my one, tell him, not others, of what you complain. There is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to do one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. We should live and speak out of doors, as the phrase goes, and what we are willing should be known and read by all men. It is not a matter of principle?

You have got a good one, sir," said a voice—not Peter's—at my elbow.

"Ay, I replied; "if I only knew how to get him out of the water."

"I think I can help you," said he.

We all have one something to our country," said the Briton who went abroad without paying his income tax.

"I think I can help you," said he.

I have no landing-net."

"Never mind; I can get down to the water's edge through that bush; play him up to me, and I will slip my esp under him."

This was effected; and in less than a minute the speckled beauty was leaping before us in the grass.

"There are not many of his size in the stream," said my friend in need.

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